

Established 1887

ain will be the first standby loan in IMF history to run for two years, monetary sources said in Washington tonight.

Standby loan agreements are normally for a 12-month period.

Early in his statement, Mr. Healey said the measures would form part of a medium-term program for national recovery.

"They will insure that the 1980s offer us the prospect of an economy fully restored to balance with high levels of output, em-

The Premier has frequently expressed concern over the impact that a new oil price increase could have on the balance of payments deficit, which is estimated at more than \$2 billion for this year.

Mr. Andreotti and the union leaders discussed means of cutting labor costs and other economic measures today. They



Israeli troops patrol the streets of Nablus during a curfew imposed as the result of a widespread general strike by Arabs on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Against New Israeli Tax

West Bank Arabs Stage a One-Day Strike

By William E. Farrell

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Commercial activity in the major towns of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River came to a halt today as thousands of Palestinians staged a silent protest against the imposition of a new Israeli tax.

There was a brief and turbulent anti-Israeli demonstration by Arab students in the main square of Ramallah, but it was dispersed by Israeli security forces riding in armored personnel carriers. The police said that a 15-year-old Arab boy was shot in the leg early this morning in the Ramallah area when Israeli soldiers opened fire while dismantling roadblocks erected on the road to Jerusalem.

The one-day cessation of work and commerce was ordered by a

group of West Bank majors with the concurrence of their municipal councils. Most of the mayors were elected to their offices earlier this year and are considerably more radical than their predecessors. Lately, they have been reaffirming that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

First Overt Organization

Today's strike was believed to be the first such protest ordered overtly by West Bank officials. Previous strikes and protests were clandestinely organized.

In Nablus, the largest and most radical of the West Bank municipalities, an eerie quiet prevailed. In contrast to the recent days and weeks of tire-burnings and stone-throwings by protesting teenagers.

The calm in Nablus was an

unplanned combination of the effectiveness of the general strike ordered by Palestinian officials and an Israeli-imposed curfew in the vicinity of the town's cash—warren of alleys and narrow streets where many of the youthful protesters live.

Besides Nablus and Ramallah, there was a halt in business in the towns of Tulkarm, Jenin and Hebron and some interruption in business in the Gaza Strip.

Latest Focus

The opposition to the new Israeli tax, called a value-added tax, has provided the latest focus for the venting of the Palestinians' objections to continued Israeli occupation. Israel has held the West Bank territories since the 1967 war.

The tax, which Israelis have been paying for several months, requires merchants and businesses to keep extensive records. One of the enumerated Arab objections is that small-business men have neither the staff, nor the education nor the expertise for such a bureaucratic exercise. Another, less trumpeted objection, is that the record-keeping required by the tax would mean a more scrupulous accounting of income for other tax purposes than many merchants are accustomed to doing.

May Shut Again

Hatam Abu-Ghazaleh, a leading political figure here, said that plans called for business to return to normal tomorrow but to shut down again if Israeli attempted to collect the new tax. "If the customs officials go to the shops, they will close immediately and the strike will continue," he said. He added that elected officials along the West Bank were discussing ways of setting up a common fund so that businessmen fined for evading the tax will not become bankrupt.

He said that officials here were attempting to curb the stone-throwing protest of the town's youth, but that "time exacerbates this situation more and more."

Vorster to Visit Transkei

UMTATA, Transkei, Dec. 15 (Reuters)—South African Prime Minister John Vorster will pay an official three-day visit next month to Transkei, the black homeland proclaimed independent in October.

Oil Prices and Mideast Situation Are Crucial

Developing Network of U.S.-Saudi Ties Requires Stability

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—In the three years since the oil embargo, the United States and Saudi Arabia have created a web of mutual dependence. This still-expanding relationship is being severely tested by the current oil price talks of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, in which Saudi Arabia holds the strongest hand, and by uncertainty over the future of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the policies of the Carter administration.

A sharp swerve by either nation—economically, militarily or politically—would create grave difficulties, and an open confrontation, as in the 1973 oil embargo, would bring a crisis for both nations. Partly by design, partly by accident, the two distant and dissimilar countries have so bound themselves together that sudden separation would be catastrophic.

Almost overnight, soaring shipments of Saudi oil to fill a widening U.S. energy deficit have made the desert kingdom the largest single source of petroleum imported by the United States. Saudi Arabia has also become a large source of capital for the U.S. Treasury, banks and corporations.

On the other hand, U.S. government agencies and private companies are deeply involved in Saudi Arabia, running its hospitals and airline, designing and building its roads, constructing industrial areas and military bases, equipping, training and sometimes maintaining its armed forces.

Moderate Influence

U.S. policy-makers believe that Saudi leaders, under pressure from other oil-producing nations and from technocrats at home, are prepared to approve a price increase of 5 to 10 per cent at the OPEC meeting opening today in Qatar. Although even a small increase will leave U.S. officials unhappy, in view of the fragile state of the U.S. and other economies, the widespread belief is that the increase would be much higher except for moderating Saudi influence.

A more complex challenge arises from the accelerating momentum toward either settlement or renewed warfare between the Arabs and Israel. The U.S. position in Saudi Arabia, the religious and financial fountainhead of the Arab world, rests on explicit assurance that Washington is actively working for a solution to the conflict. Should Washington's policy shift or fail and another war occur, a shutoff of Saudi oil to the United States is probable, in the opinion of both official and unofficial U.S. observers.

"The present situation [between the two countries] is tolerable only if there is peace in the Middle East," said James Akins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and one of the architects of the post-1973 developments. Recently returned from the Middle East, Mr. Akins said Saudi officials expressed interest in discussions next year with the United States on oil-supply increases, oil prices and still closer industrial-technological ties. But all this would be impossible if there was another war, in the view of Mr. Akins, who is now consultant to several U.S. firms.

Increase Since 1970

Direct deliveries of Saudi crude oil and petroleum products were only 42,000 barrels per day in 1970, about three-tenths of a per cent of total U.S. consumption, according to Library of Congress data. By 1974, Saudi shipments were up to an average of 461,000 barrels daily, despite the embargo early in that year. Last spring, they were 715,000 barrels daily and by this spring before the ab-

normal surge of orders to beat the coming price increase, direct Saudi imports were 1,125,000 barrels daily and growing rapidly.

The United States currently imports about 42 of every 100 barrels of oil it consumes. And this year Saudi Arabia passed Canada and Venezuela to become the largest U.S. supplier. On a direct-basis, the Saudis will probably account for about 20 per cent of the U.S. imports in 1976, or about 8 per cent of U.S. consumption. On an indirect basis—tracing oil refined or shipped elsewhere on the way to U.S. ports—Saudi Arabia was the origin for 17.4 per cent of U.S. consumption in the first half of the year, according to an estimate of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

"As a practical matter, as of today, the only place additional oil for our future growth can come from is Saudi Arabia," a Commerce Department specialist said. The same is true for most of the developed world for the next decade and perhaps until the end of the century, thus creating an extraordinary reliance on Saudi Arabia.

Due to the quadrupling of oil prices after 1973, the financial power of Saudi Arabia and other oil producers has become a fact of international importance.

Financial Missions

At least three U.S. special financial missions, including one by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, have aimed at convincing the Saudis to place a large amount of their excess funds in U.S. Treasury securities. The size of the resulting deposits, usually estimated unofficially at \$5 billion to \$10 billion, is "one of the most closely held figures within the U.S. government," according to a Treasury Department official.

Shaken by the sudden increase in Saudi wealth, importance and political independence at the time of the oil embargo, the United States set out in 1974 to deepen existing ties and build a network of new ones. The aim was to develop Saudi self-interest in close cooperation with the United States and at the same time funnel large portions of the Saudi financial surplus back to U.S. coffers.

The U.S.-Saudi Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation is headed by Mr. Simon and the Saudi finance minister, and there is a Joint Commission on Military Cooperation made up of defense officials. The United States, in fact, has created in Saudi Arabia one of its largest economic and military assistance programs, with the novel feature that all of the help is paid for by the recipient country.

Under a technical-cooperation agreement signed in February of last year, the Saudis have paid \$115 million into a U.S. Treasury account for technical assistance projects involving U.S. government and private experts.

A unique arrangement first approved in 1965 and greatly expanded in the last several years permitted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to act as engineering and construction managers—in effect, as supervising contractors—on Saudi projects. The corps built the Dharhan commercial airport and the Saudi television system (subcontracted to RCA and the National Broadcasting Co.) in the 1960s.

According to a spokesman, the corps has 720 military and civilian employees detailed to Saudi work—at the kingdom's expense—and \$7.5 billion of jointly approved projects on its construction list. A less formal list, compiled last January by the corps' special "Saudi Arabia District," adds up to about \$17 billion as the ultimate cost of corps-contracted ports, medical centers, military academies and schools and other projects. So far this year, 85 per cent of the corps' Saudi subcontracts, by value, went to U.S. firms.

Naval Training

The Saudi naval program includes two bases and a headquarters designed and supervised by the Corps of Engineers, ships built by U.S. firms and about 2,000 Saudi officers and men trained in a special school at the

San Diego Naval Training Center.

Bendix Corp. is the backbone of the Saudi Army Ordnance Corps, providing training and backup support to operate jeeps, trucks and tanks. Vinnell Corp. is training the Saudi National Guard. AVCO Corp., which built two Saudi coast guard facilities, is running a coast guard school and maintaining patrol boats. Lockheed operates the air defense network. Raytheon is selling the highly sophisticated Hawk air-defense missile system

and providing training, technical and advisers to make it work.

In the civilian area, TWA runs the national airline and other U.S. companies are designing a highway network, building roads, designing a nationwide power system and advising the Saudi Arabian monetary agency.

Most of the leading Saudi technocrats and many younger members of the royal family were educated in the United States. Now, 5,000 more Saudi students

are studying in the U.S. Secretary of State singer, who has visited Arabia 13 times in 11 years, recently called his "our oldest friend Arab world," with United States has interrupted relations and confidence.

In view of the high stakes, the estimate of the importance of the oil situation is not an overstatement.

OPEC Opens Conference on the Price of Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

stands on the price of oil, both have close ties to the United States, and Sheikh Yamani and Mr. Amoussar today appeared to be on good terms, strolling arm in arm through the hotel lobby.

Flexibility, Rigidity

Sheikh Yamani has called for a price freeze in advance of previous OPEC meetings and then has gone along with an increase. But he was largely instrumental in maintaining the price at a meeting in Bali, Indonesia, last May. The price of \$11.51 a barrel of light Arabian crude oil has been in effect since October of last year.

With their last reserves of both oil and petrodollars, the Saudis do not wish to damage Western economies, on which their development and overseas investments are based. More populous countries want increases to finance ambitious development programs undertaken on the proceeds of a fivefold increase since 1973. With the exception of Sheikh Yamani, all delegates seek some increase in price to compensate for what they say is the soaring price of manufactured goods they import from the West.

Qatar's ruler, Sheikh Khalifa

bin Hamad al-Thani, in a speech formally opening the conference, said: "All we ask is for a fair balance between the price of oil and imported industrial goods."

He accused Western countries

of "taking the world era of peace and stability in their attempt to the price of oil."

States has said no justified.

Oil Flow From Gulf Dependent On Slender Strait of Hormuz

(Continued from Page 1)

could readily find other nations to supply his needs, the subcommittee merely recommended that Congress and the White House watch the situation in Iran more closely.

The Shah answers his critics with a question of his own: "Can the United States and the Soviet Communist world afford to lose Iran?"

Soviet Aid to Iraq

"I cannot denigrate any foreign country," the Shah said recently, but he is clearly concerned about the Soviet military strengthening of neighboring Iraq and fully aware of the entire region's instability.

There have been six major conflicts in this part of the world since World War II—three of them among the Arabs and Israel and three between India and Pakistan. The Shah sent military aid to the Sultan of Oman to help put down a 18-year leftist insurgency there that, before it ended last year, had the open support of Iraq and other radical Arab states. If successful, it would have meant having a power hostile to Iran directly across the Strait of Hormuz.

The area immediately surrounding Iraq is dotted with potential flash points. Iraq threatened to invade Kuwait just 15 years ago, and the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq ended only 18 months ago, as a result of the Shah's withdrawal of support. There was tribal unrest in Baluchistan in Pakistan this summer, an old trouble spot between Pakistan and Afghanistan and sensitive to the Iranians since some 700,000 Baluchis live on this side of the border.

Shah Doubts Peace

The Shah is skeptical of the value of regional security alliances, such as the Central Treaty Organization, of which Iran is a member along with Turkey, Pakistan and Britain. The United States is an ex-officio member. CENTO did not help Pakistan in its wars with India. And, as Premier Hovelda put it,

"the day you need them they rush in with a sword."

The security problem for the British is the military influence of the Soviet Union and the gap, the United States has said, is not a small naval presence and the Russian increasing influence.

Iran would like to sort of regional security area, but there is with Iraq—on Mesopotamia—and with other 7 which fear that the 1 to dominate the region. Hovelda denied this.

"We have enough of natural resources," he don't want anybody's.

© Los Angeles Times

Leftists in 6

Say They B

An Ex-Polic

ATHEENS, Dec. 15

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Austria Suspends

Official in Gold

VIENNA, Dec. 15 (U

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Friedrich Zimmermann,

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money-regulation violat

investigated, the Finis

istry said today.

His suspension fol

arrest last month of

gold coin dealer, Walte

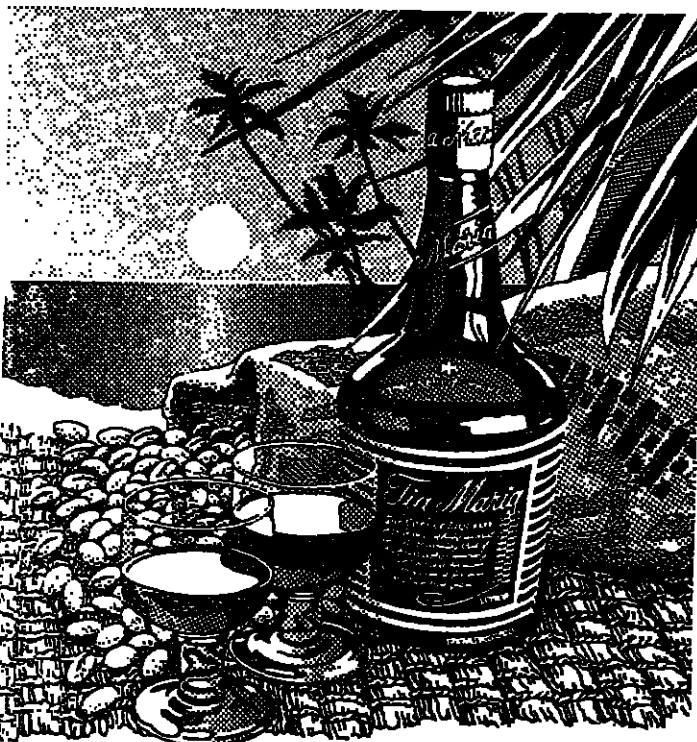
on suspicion of selling

imported gold bars to

scrap gold. Mr. Zim

is suspected of knowing

transactions.



Give her a few moments
in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

Vorster to Visit Transkei

UMTATA, Transkei, Dec. 15 (Reuters)—South African Prime Minister John Vorster will pay an official three-day visit next month to Transkei, the black homeland proclaimed independent in October.

farouche
the new perfume
by NINA RICCI Paris



Discover the distinctive taste of Glenfiddich pure malt

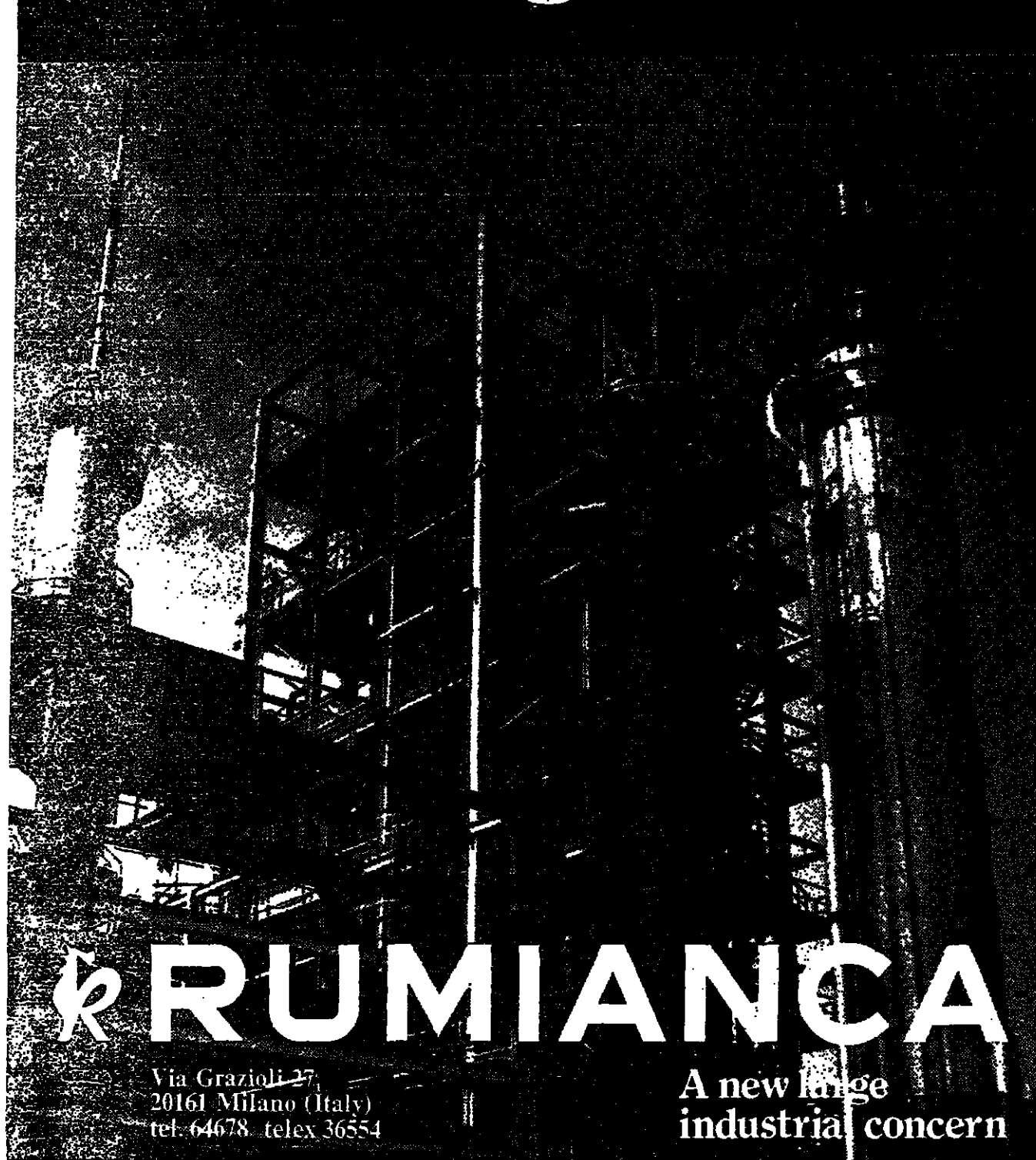
Unlike blended whisky, Glenfiddich has a full-bodied smoothness all of its own. Its pure taste comes from the fact that it is 100% pure malt.

And from the fact that it's still made in the same traditional way by the fourth generation of the Grant family.

So when you discover the distinctive taste of Glenfiddich for yourself, you'll soon appreciate why it's the world's finest Scotch whisky.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky

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While no Americans are alive and captive, said Rep. Gillespie Montgomery, D-Miss., there is evidence that "Indochinese nations can account for many of these men. Not all of them, but many of them."

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Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	218.00	109.00	60.00	Russia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	228.00	114.00
Australia (sea)	145.00	72.50	46.25	Italy (air)	218.00	109.00	60.00	Singapore (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (land)	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (land)	228.00	114.00
Australia (air) Sch.	195.00	97.50	58.75	Japan (air)	218.00	109.00	60.00	Sri Lanka (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (sea)	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (sea)	228.00	114.00
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Blumenthal Viewed as Pragmatist

Carter Treasury Secretary Called 'Intense, Combative'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WFP).—Michael Blumenthal, President-elect Jimmy Carter's secretary of the Treasury-designate, is said by his friends to be a hard-charging professional manager who is "intense combative and, above all, a man who likes to win."

A colleague who worked with him during his years as a trade negotiator under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, said:

"Mike is very smart. He's a wheeler-dealer, an operator. He may be the craftiest man I ever met. Next to him, Kissinger is a shrinking violet."

Now 50, Mr. Blumenthal has had to fight hard. The German-born son of refugees from Hitler, he spent his formative years behind Japanese barbed wire in occupied Shanghai.

Mr. Blumenthal was born in Berlin in 1928 to Jewish parents who did not practice their religion. (Today, he and his wife are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church). Nevertheless, in 1938, the Nazis sent Mr. Blumenthal's father to the Buchenwald concentration camp.

The family engineered his release after three months, sold everything and paid enough bribes to get ship passage to Shanghai.

Friends say that young Blumenthal kept the family alive after the Japanese occupied Shanghai in 1941 by working at odd jobs. It was not until 1947 that he was able to wangle a U.S. visa out of the consulate in Shanghai.

Thus, 21 years old, and without even a formal high school education, Mr. Blumenthal finally arrived in what he considered the land of opportunity. To get himself into the University of California at Berkeley (where he got a degree in international economics), he prepped for a year at a junior college.

A brilliant record at Berkeley started him on the road from success to another. Within five years, he had three degrees, including a PhD from Princeton, where he then spent three years as a economics teacher.

In 1957, he left the academic world to become assistant to the president of Crown Cork International, Herman Ginsburg. Eventually, he was promoted to vice-president, but left the firm to join the Kennedy administration in April, 1961. His first job was as a deputy assistant secretary for George Ball, then under secretary of state.

His big opportunity came with what was called the "Kennedy Round," a four-year negotiation for lower reciprocal tariffs that followed passage of the Trade Expansion Act in 1962.

Mr. Blumenthal had worked out a difficult textile tariff agreement in 1962, and got the job of day-to-day negotiations in Geneva, an assignment that lasted four years. He drove some hard bargains, played a lot of tennis (badly, say his friends) but left the administration when he thought his considerable achievements were not being rewarded with a top diplomatic post.

He decided that the best route to the top government job he coveted was to make a smashing success in the business world, and he gave himself 5 to 10 years to do it. The post announced yesterday puts him just about on schedule, although what he really wanted to be was secretary of defense.

He became president of Bendis, a manufacturing conglomerate in 1967, and board chairman in 1972. Although he had no technical training for the job, beyond the international experience gained as a trade negotiator, the company has boomed under his leadership.



President-elect Jimmy Carter shakes hands with newly selected Secretary of the Treasury, Michael Blumenthal, after announcing choice in Atlanta. At left is Rep. Brock Adams, Wash., named by Mr. Carter as secretary of transportation in the cabinet.

New Transportation Chief

Rep. Adams Respected for Drive and Intellect

David E. Rosenbaum

INGTON, Dec. 15 (WFP).—Members of the House of Representatives were polled on their colleagues they respected. Brock Adams of New York would surely finish top of the list. A powerful intellect, a powerful grasp of political issues, he was the driving force behind the institution of congressional procedures, a development which has the most important effect in Congress in the eyes of some of his friends. Adams is running this year for re-election as Democratic leader of the House and many House members believe that, if he wins, he would have won

Rep. Adams scotched the running for majority and he even called off leaders when they began to change legislation so could have continued for term as chairman of the Budget Committee.

When he was then running for re-election last summer, he was sharply threatened by Representative. What he said, was to head the House of Transportation in Democratic administration, that it would be a good idea to serve in the Cabinet of an area that fascinated him. And it would be a good idea to bide his time was free to run for the

Some Criticism
lay, Rep. Adams, who is 60 years old next month, named by President-elect Carter to be secretary of transportation. The nomination was by those in Congress who in the transportation but representatives of other organizations were critical.

announcement of the name made in Atlanta, Rep. Adams was born Jan. 1, 1916, in New York. He was christened Adams, but he never first name. Many politicians his early years were shaped by World War II and a career by John Ken-

enized in the Navy four years later.

In 1952, Rep. Adams was graduated from Harvard law school and entered private law practice in Seattle. That year, he met Kennedy, then a freshman senator, and drove him around the state. The two men kept in touch and in 1960 Rep. Adams was chairman of the Kennedy presidential campaign in western Washington.

Thereafter, Kennedy appointed him U.S. attorney for the Western District of Washington. In 1964, he quit being a prosecutor to run successfully for the House and he has represented the 7th District of Washington ever since.

Rep. Adams is trim and athletic-looking and he spends as much time as he can on the tennis courts or in the House gymnasium. He is married to the former Mary Elizabeth Scott. They have two sons and two daughters.

Rep. Adams' success as a politician has derived in part from his ability to avoid being typecast. In 1971, at a time when the seniority system was considered sacrosanct, he led an unsuccessful effort to oust a committee chairman he regarded as dictatorial. This action, as well as his early opposition to the

war in Vietnam, were viewed as radical by some of his elders.

On the other hand, he masterminded the legislative battle for reorganization of the Northeast railroads and as budget committee chairman he opposed some big-spending programs. Those efforts were praised by conservatives and criticized by liberals.

When Rep. Adams took over the Budget Committee two years ago, there was doubt about whether Congress could be persuaded to produce a budget that would give it a handle on overall expenditures and receipts. Rep. Adams twisted some arms and made some tradeoffs, but he succeeded primarily because he knew the facts better than his opponents.

Before he became involved in budgetary matters, Rep. Adams concentrated on the work of the transportation subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He was the panel's second-ranking Democrat in the last Congress.

His views on regulation in the transportation area have aroused the ire of some consumer lobbyists. Benjamin Robertson 3d, a long-time associate of Ralph Nader, said yesterday, "I don't think he's strong enough for regulatory reform."

Execution of Gilmore Is Reset By Judge in Utah for Jan. 17

PROVO, Utah, Dec. 15 (AP).—Gary Gilmore today was ordered to face a firing squad Jan. 17. But the condemned man, angry over another delay, said he would seek freedom and called the judge a "moral coward" for not ordering an earlier execution.

"You could set it tomorrow morning as far as I'm concerned. I'm ready," said Gilmore, requesting execution next Monday.

Fourth District Court Judge Robert Bullock, acting on a motion from Utah County Attorney Noell Wootton, set the date to comply with a state law requiring that an execution date follow sentencing by 30 to 60 days. It was the third such date set by the court.

Gilmore had applied for release on grounds that his failure to meet a Dec. 6 death date due to a stay by the U.S. Supreme Court violated the state law. His attorney had said the motion for freedom would be withdrawn, but Gilmore told the judge today he had changed his mind.

"I was going to dismiss that motion, but you just imposed an-

other unreasonable delay," the inmate said.

"You simply don't have the guts. You're a moral coward. You have put me through cruel punishment. I'm going to seek my release and my freedom in every court I can," Gilmore said.

The prisoner, who ended a 25-day hunger strike, had said he was pleased the U.S. Supreme Court acted swiftly to lift its stay. Gilmore, 36, who has said he would rather die than spend the rest of his life in prison, said he wanted to talk with his girl friend, his mother and other relatives.

There have been no executions in the United States since 1967 and there have been none in Utah, the only state to use the firing squad, since 1960.

Concerning the execution, he said, "I've been under some little pressure and I don't want any more. I want this to be over for my family, my friends and for me. The warden has told me that if this takes any time, they would put me in an isolation cell and take away all my privileges. I don't want that. I simply want this to be over with."

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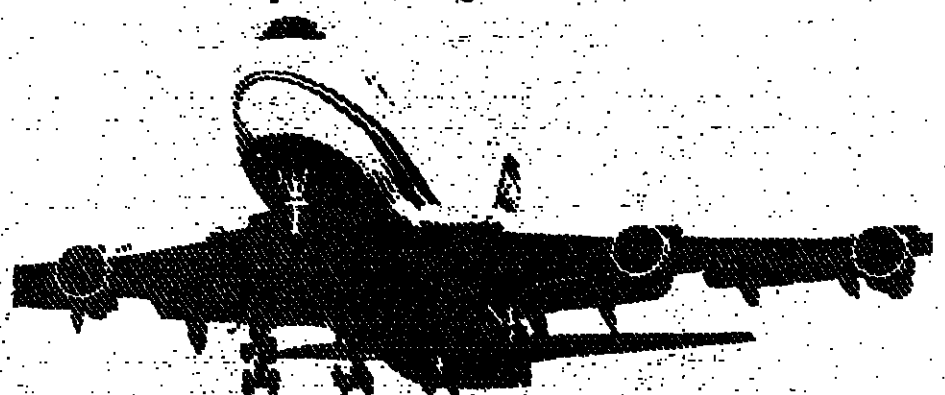
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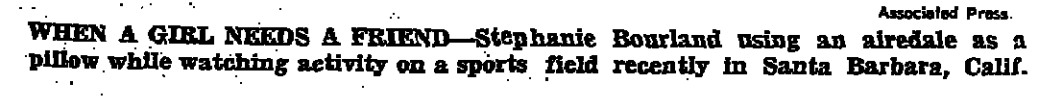
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in a hospital. The owner was not dead as he tried to escape through a window.



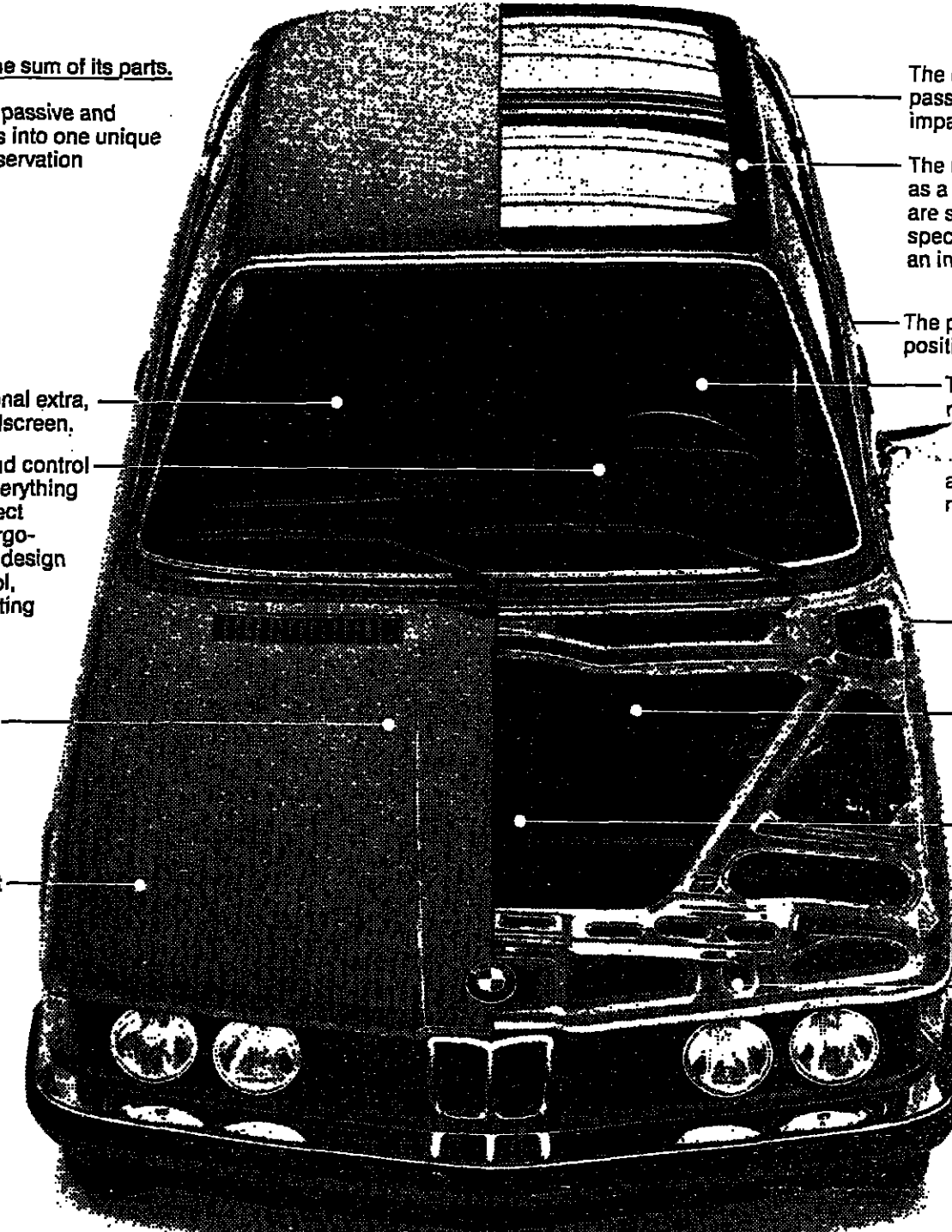
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Andrew Young: Georgia 'Gadfly' for UN Post



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فَكَفَى

Linda McCartney Solos on Camera

By Judith Weinraub

LONDON (NTT)—Linda McCartney started out with just about the most unsympathetic press anybody could have. She had the wrong kind of background—rich. She had the wrong kind of style—a kind of indifferent, homespun, anti-style. She hung around taking pictures of musicians when groupies were trailing after them.

Then she married into the Beatles, and soon after that the fights and dissensions within the group made the legend crumble

and, perhaps worst of all, she tried to be a rock star. "Paul said, 'Why don't we form a group?'" she said at the McCartney offices in Soho the other day, recalling how their group, the Wings, came to be. "Oh yeah, great," I thought. It sounded so ideal. "Here's the music," Paul said. "Go and learn it." I was scared. I remember crying one night before going on. I'm not a realistic person at all."

Last month it all came together for Linda McCartney. A selection of her best photographs—a kind of pop music history of

the 1960s and 1970s and family album combined—was published by Alfred Knopf (\$35). And the Wings, with Linda on piano, organ, Moog and Mellotron keyboards, were voted top rock band of the year as well as top pop band by the mass-circulation Daily Mirror here.

Ordinary People

Unlike the rest of the Beatles, Linda and Paul McCartney have stayed married. They maintain that they are ordinary people with three children, a comfortable Victorian house in North London, a farm in Scotland, and four big dogs, several horses, a turtle, some chickens, ducks, geese, fish and sheep scattered around their two homesteads.

She manages with the aid of Rose, a treasured housekeeper, and a sense of humor and distance about celebrity life.

"You have to take a lot in your stride, but mainly try to be as natural as possible," she said. "I grew up in Scarsdale (N.Y.), with all those upper-middle-class values. Those wealth values don't inspire me." She went on:

"I was a rock 'n' roll kid who listened to the radio all the time and used to run off to the Brooklyn Paramount—the type who wore jeans and a suede jacket. I loved the freedom of it."

"In the old Beatle days, it was hard, because a thousand people would stop if you sat down to have a pizza, but now I can handle it. If you're a natural person, you get natural reactions."

Linda McCartney may be natural, but she is still not quite

relaxed in her multiple role as celebrity, mother, musician, photographer, and wife of one of the most famous performers in the world.

Her abrupt entry into rock music as an artist rather than a photographer caused a critical reaction that still hurts when she thinks about it. Critics questioned her talent and implied that she was just exploiting her relationship with McCartney. "It's like anything you want to do well," she said, "you just can't be there and then, I guess I started out for the fun. There was nothing to do but try. The criticism hurt me most for Paul. A couple of times I was really ready to throw it over, but somebody would say, 'Come on, what's the point—it's only rock 'n' roll.'"

McCartney's book, "Linda's Pictures," chronicles her life over the last decade: her early successes as a rock photographer, her family life and her continuing fascination with nature. Along the way, it evokes the pop music history of the decade from Simon and Garfunkel, Otis Redding, Ray Charles, Judy Collins, the Jefferson Airplane, the Rolling Stones and the Beatles to David Bowie.

There are also striking pictures of three stars whose early deaths have faded them in the imagination—Janis Joplin, Jim Morrison and Jimi Hendrix. The pictures of Jimi Hendrix are among her favorites.

Linda McCartney started taking photographs at an evening course at the Tucson Art Center after



Paul and Linda McCartney

she had gone to the university there, married for the first time, had a child, and saw her marriage fall. "Arizona is the most beautiful state in all America," she said, running her fingers through her blond hair. "After growing up in the East, it opened my eyes up to the wonder of light and color."

Some of her first pictures taken there were of an English actor company that had come out to Arizona to do Shakespeare on the desert.

After her first marriage broke up, she went back with her daughter to New York, a one-room apartment, furniture from the Salvation Army and an unlikely job as a receptionist at Town & Country magazine.

"I wasn't too bad at answering the phone, but I'm not exactly fashion-conscious," said Linda McCartney, who was wearing a yellow T-shirt, denim culottes, gold hoop earrings and a plastic necklace.

As the receptionist, she opened the mail, and one day an invitation to a Rolling Stones concert at the 79th Street boat basin came her way. "I took my camera," she said. "Millions of photographers were there. I was still a right little amateur, but in the end, the Stones didn't want the hard-core types, and I was the only photographer they let on the boat."

"I had a grand old time just sitting around, and when we came back, all the journalists

needed pictures from this little girl they'd never seen before." From then on her career as a pop photographer took off. "I started to get bigger assignments," she said. "It was the time of the Dave Clark Five and Herman and the Hermits. It was the most exciting thing that had ever happened to me."

On one of her trips to London, she photographed the Beatles. "It was around the time I began to get big work," she said, "but as the assignments got bigger, strangely it got to be less fun."

Family, Nature Since her marriage to Paul McCartney in 1969, her photographs have turned away from the music business and more to her family and to nature.

One of the more intimate pictures in the book is a shot of her husband cradling their daughter Mary when she was a baby. Both are nude. "I really love that picture," said the photographer. "The way we were living then was very nice. It was very earthy."

For Linda McCartney the book is a tentative step out on her own. "This book has cleaned up the past," she said. "Now I can get on to other things. I'd love to do a book of photographs on peasant life in China, or even a book on horses. And I'm really interested in preserving wildlife. For me it's all part of the whole tapestry—a bit of photography, a bit of music, the kids, and a bit of nature."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Foie Gras Debate: How, With What to Se

INDULGING himself in the pleasant pastime of composing an imaginary menu for "a once-in-a-lifetime feast," Craig Claiborne wrote in "Classic French Cooking," of the "Time-Life Foods of the World" series: "I would begin with fresh foie gras and a Sauternes that was freezing cold. There are many traditionalists who would strongly disagree with my choice of wine... They insist that the wines should always go from light to heavy, and a Sauternes should therefore only be taken at the end of the meal. But fresh foie gras eaten with an icy Sauternes is something to endure over. And if the foie gras happens to be centered in a perfectly made, egg-rich miche, it is something to pray over."

After mulling over alternative beginnings for the perfect meal, an agreeable form of reverie too, I find myself unable to suggest anything better, with the possible exception of French caviar with sour cream, so I will go along with Mr. Claiborne, including his choice of wine. Foie gras, like several very fine foods, appears passionate, and sometimes snobbish, protagonists of various methods of having at it; no issue is more hotly contested than what drink suits it best. Part is often suggested as an accompaniment to foie gras, to which the French gourmet Henri Gault and Christian Millan add: "One may also choose a Meursault, a Chablis, a Reims of very good origin, a dry Anjou... or, more modestly, a Macon Vire or even a Sancerre... Champagne, too, is in our opinion not to be recommended, except made for a nonsparkling natural champagne or the red champagne of Bouzy (nonsparkling too). After running down this list, I find myself still on the side of Mr. Claiborne and Sauternes."

Another matter of concern for admirers of foie gras is what to spread it on. It is habitual to serve it with toast. As foie gras is eaten cold, it would be absurd to offer hot toast with it, and cold toast, it is dispiriting that our mentors have come up with the compromise of lukewarm toast. I see no need for toast at all, whatever its temperature. If there is anything which goes better with foie gras than good plain French bread, I have yet to find it.

A third dispute revolves around

the proper position in the meal. One anonymous writer, Jean has opined that a gras should be served of the meat (with la and foie gras from t at the beginning, w me as a distinction: a p p r o a c h p r e c i s g r a n d p a r e n t s s e r v e d the end of the me or a heavy red win seems a little late rich a food as foie having already put a part of a presumably Today the empon to serve foie gras a ming, usually with. I met a third soluto during the 1960s, I invited to lunch by net, then senator tr digne (Pargard), tal try per excellence.

He had foie gras a middle of the meo said. My wife, who Douville, too, seems properly that in Be who serves foie gras, course is branded... alous, for having he most expensive: diel petites had been d not recall that my s been sufficiently dui occasion to prevent doing honor to Mr. I collect foie gras.

Until very recently, part of Mr. Claiborne's plan to fill would be fresh foie gras. Foie of the most perishable worse than fish; it w keep in a refrigerator genuinely fresh foie very many years ago, had to be at the goose The increased speed transportation has e extended the range w it can be had, but must be eaten with three days. All the consumed within that to be sterilized, so t keep—which simply n ing it. Unfortunately blunts the fine edge. As a result, interest been building up in foie gras which has b only partially-foie o which is poached b This preserves much a flavor, but does not a product completely; it be eaten before it is t old.

Like Wine

Thoroughly cooked, not at its best when I est, as one might say wine, it improves in whether carbonized o has been carbonized, does not look particula in a glass jar). On a foie gras should not for three or four mo it in a cool place, no refrigerator. It will m mum condition some tween one year and then start to go off. a mislead can six or a old, better forget abo

Foie gras is not a i can support mediocre no middle class: if it comparable it is insign you can't find or can' (as who can these d forget about it. What eat in its place? Not have it from one of famous French chef Gubard:

"There is no substiti gras." (The first instalme Root's foie gras article in the IHT on Dec. 14, (c) 1976 by Waverle

D'Oyly Car LONDON, Dec. 15 (I D'Oyly Carte Opera opens a Gilbert & Sullivan Dec. 20 at the Sadl Theater in London; Yeoman of the Guard running through Feb. 2

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FASHION: Keeping Knitwear Original

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT)—Knitwear has become such an important part of fashion that almost every designer now has a knit collection.

But with popularity has come banality. The designers tend to lose their original spirit and with it, a basic, cottage-industry look.

However, young enthusiastic unknowns keep popping up. The most interesting in town is Guy Gerondeau, whose family had a well-known fabric house that dealt for decades with Paris couture.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gerondeau had to close the house down a few years ago but his fascination with wool was such that he has opened a knitwear shop at 15 Rue de Babylone.

He leaves the designing to a woman friend, Andrée Lacqua, and concentrates on new colors and thread mixtures.

Seven Threads

"Look at that tweed-like texture," he said, "I got it by mixing seven different threads. My main concern is that, after it's knitted, it should look like a piece of fabric, with the colors well blended instead of repeating themselves in regular patterns."

"A sweater is a sweater is a

sweater," he added, "the only way to make it different is by working with different wools."

Mr. Gerondeau's basic shapes are simple (and his sweaters can often be his or hers) but the depth in color and texture make them opulent. A supplier of Lord and Taylor and the Dior boutique, he delivers clothes that have that nice artisan feeling without looking as if they had been made by loving hands at home. Most of his knits are done by hand or on old knitting machines but are always hand-finished.

His prices seem reasonable in view of his costs—"My raw material is so expensive." Bonnets are 80 francs, scarves 130 francs, pullovers from 260 to 420 francs.

His best seller is a bulky, multi-striped mohair sweater but he also has a charming, skimpy cardigan of bouclé wool, edged with a stripe in a different color (380 francs). The other attraction of that place is that Mr. Gerondeau will also take custom orders at roughly the same prices.

Julie Moor has been around longer. In her boutique, Lupin, 44 17 Rue Chameil, Miss Moor has established a solid reputation. Before that, she worked two years

for another knitwear wizard, Dorothée bis.

Her clothes are slimmer and more dainty than Mr. Gerondeau's, but the research is more in the shapes. She uses fine, shiny rayon for slip dresses with spaghetti shoulder straps and ruffled, bedjacket-like cover-ups. Or she tops a thin, skinky dress with a fluffy, hand-knit mohair jacket. She is also very comfortable with ruffles and floating panels, which add a delicate, feminine look.

While her prices run higher than Mr. Gerondeau's, they are still good value (260 francs for a skirt, 450 for a jacket).

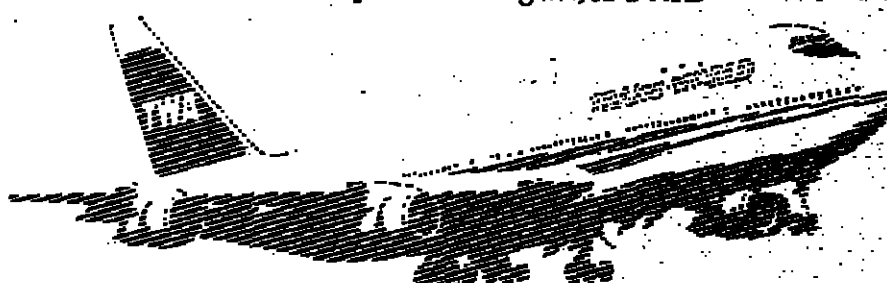
Janie Hos has just opened a mini-boutique at 7 Rue du Faubourg de la Mule, where she sells wools by weight (from 60 to 250 francs the kilo, according to quality).

A former painter on silk, Miss Hos keeps "experimenting all the time," she said, knitting away in the corner of her mini-shop. Her choice is very wide, from bouclé to angora to mohair mixture.

Unlike the other two designers, Miss Hos will gladly sell her wools but would rather give directions than make the garments herself.

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Italy Loan Canceled, Aid Now Less Urgent

ROME, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—Italy's government has canceled a \$500-million loan to the country, which it had been expected to receive from the European Community. The loan was part of a package of aid to help Italy cope with its economic problems. The government said the loan was canceled because the European Community had decided to postpone its decision on whether to approve the loan until after the next election in May.

Planning Starts for Firms

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The European Commission announced today it will put forward a plan for a steel industry restructuring. The plan is part of a package of aid to help Italy cope with its economic problems. The government said the loan was canceled because the European Community had decided to postpone its decision on whether to approve the loan until after the next election in May.

The plan, the Commission said, will be put forward in the next few weeks. It will be a package of aid to help Italy cope with its economic problems. The government said the loan was canceled because the European Community had decided to postpone its decision on whether to approve the loan until after the next election in May.

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Industrial Output France Said

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The French government said today that industrial output in France in 1976 was "generally steady" with the previous year. The government said the output was steady because of a combination of factors, including a decline in demand for many products and a decline in investment.

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Large French Bank Probed on Money Outflow

By Peter T. Kilborn

PARIS, Dec. 15 (NYT).—One recent morning at dawn, French customs inspectors descended unannounced on the homes of three middle-level executives of Crédit Lyonnais, France's second largest bank, which, like the country's other big commercial banks, belongs to the state. The inspectors then accompanied the two men and a woman to their offices. There they searched their desks and files, along with those of a fourth higher-ranking executive. The inspectors were looking for evidence that the bank itself, or some of its employees, or some of its clients were shipping money illegally out of France into anonymous numbered accounts in Switzerland.

It is illegal in most cases for Frenchmen to open bank accounts abroad, but it is widely known in Europe that hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen have such accounts and that such activity is growing. Many Frenchmen keep such accounts merely to protect themselves against wars and revolutions; many keep them as well to evade taxes. Lately, more have been putting money into Switzerland because of fears of election of a leftist government in early 1978, worry over rising inflation, and because the price of gold, the Frenchman's traditional protective investment, has risen to a level that has made it less attractive.

The man who runs the bank, Claude-Pierre Brosselet, is also close to the President. Until he was put in charge of the bank last summer, Mr. Brosselet was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's top administrative officer at the Elysée Palace and his right-hand man. It is extremely unlikely, however, that Mr. Brosselet could have been involved in any way with the possible transactions that interest the customs inspectors.

In an interview, Mr. Brosselet confirmed that the visit had been made. He said he doubted that the inspectors found anything that would incriminate the bank. That Crédit Lyonnais is even suspected of aiding the flight of francs, however remotely, suggests that "black money" is no longer the exclusive preserve of wealthy businessmen and the country's old landed rich.

It suggests that the middle-class Frenchman is worrying about his nest egg, the funds that he normally looks up in small, tax-free savings accounts and in government bonds. Further, news that Crédit Lyonnais could somehow be connected with tax evasion through deposits in Swiss accounts—which French Communists have frequently attacked—could be politically difficult for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. His own government is investigating its own bank.

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He said he would visit the contact, give the man an envelope full of money, and the man would take it to Switzerland and return with an account number, nothing more.

A Swiss bank would then invest the money for the Frenchman, much of it in Eurobonds. There are many other ways that Frenchmen get their money out of France. One of the easiest, when dealing in relatively small sums, is to make an arrangement with a visitor from abroad, particularly the United States or Switzerland, countries where many Frenchmen have relatives.

The Frenchman merely lends the visitor the money he spends during his stay in France. Then, when the visitor returns to his own country, he opens an account there for the Frenchman and deposits an equivalent amount in dollars or Swiss francs.

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'Leading' Index in U.S. Revised to Show a Gain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department said today that revisions now show that the index of leading indicators rose by 0.2 per cent in October. Earlier this month, the index was reported unchanged after two months of steep declines.

The index has also been revised for August and September to show declines of 0.4 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively, rather than the originally reported falls of 0.8 and 0.9 per cent for the two months.

The index of leading indicators has been used as a rough guide to the future course of the economy, and three consecutive movements have been used as "a rule of thumb" in determining the likely level of economic activity. The two steep declines in August and September and the unchanged performance in October, as originally reported, caused some apprehension among economists that the economy was heading for further slippage in the early months of 1977.

However, the revisions would tend to indicate that the slowdown of economic activity which became evident in late spring has now bottomed, and that slight advances may be made in coming months, some economists said.

The Commerce Department said the revamping of the index is one of a regular series of overhauls which are undertaken every 12 to 18 months, with the composite indexes being recomputed back through 1948.

Innovations introduced, according to the Commerce Department, enhance the comparability among the composite indexes of leading, coincident and lagging indicators.

The major innovation was to superimpose on these three indicators the index of the four coincident indicators fell by 0.2 per cent in October, following a decline of 0.2 per cent in September, to stand at 123.1 per cent of its 1967 base.

The index of the six lagging indicators fell 0.1 per cent in October to 121.1 per cent of its 1967 base after a gain of 0.7 per cent in September.

As well as the index of leading indicators, the Commerce Department will now release on a regular basis the coincident and lagging indicator indexes as well. The Commerce Department said with the revisions now incorporated, the index of leading indicators now stands at 123.1 of its 1967 base, compared with the originally reported 107.1 for October.

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To Give Investors More Financial Information

U.S. Firms Told to Report Data by Industry Sectors

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Financial Accounting Standards Board, moving to give investors more financial information, directed businesses yesterday to provide a sales and profit breakdown for "each significant industry segment of their operations."

It also ordered similar disclosure, by broad geographic area rather than by country, on operations outside the United States.

The board made the breakdown mandatory for both annual financial statements and for interim statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Its directive will go into effect for the fiscal year starting tomorrow.

The board's instructions—regarded as official and enforced by the SEC—were contained in the board's statement Number 14, which is being mailed to businesses. Last fall a proposed exposure draft had been circulated.

The new rules were described as no surprise although they are expected to increase auditing expenses of many companies. Accountants said that they had

never audited such data and might have to develop new procedures. Many companies already provide similar information to stockholders and the SEC but the Standards Board contended that the nature and extent of the data disclosed, together with the presentation of the information, varied widely. Moreover, the

board said, only a portion of the information was included within the financial statements. Two years ago businessmen raised a furor when the Federal Trade Commission attempted to force major industrial companies to disclose considerably more detailed information on their products, together with the contribution to sales and profits and

other data. The FTC proposal is still involved in litigation. Asked why businessmen were unruffled by the Standards Board directive and vigorously opposed to the FTC proposal, one industry source said the FTC concept was "much more detailed." He added that, where the Standards Board might accept, say, dairy products as one industry segment, the FTC might want to know how much is Swiss cheese and how much is American cheese.

The Standards Board said an industry segment would be regarded as significant—and its sales, operating profits or assets stood at 10 per cent or more of the total. All segments reported, it added, must account for at least 75 per cent of total sales. It suggested segments as a maximum limit, with some exceptions, and proposed that to keep the limit to 10 segments, some segments be combined into broader ones.

It also directed that, if a company derived 10 per cent or more of its sales revenue from a single customer, that fact and the amount of revenue from each such customer be disclosed. Companies that sell largely to General Motors Corp., Sears, Roebuck & Co. or the federal government, for example, already provide such information.

The Treasury is expected to be "somewhat less passive" in affecting economic activity in 1977, and so the government is expected to borrow more in the first half of the year than it typically does. The Treasury's net financing in the private sector in the 1977 calendar year is projected at \$49.5 billion, down from \$62 billion this year. The issuance of Treasury bills may account for 30 to 40 per cent of new marketable debt sold in 1977 compared with 11.1 per cent in 1976. Federal agency financing in 1977 will likely increase by \$18.5 billion. This year, it expanded by \$13.1 billion.

Short-term rates will rise sooner and faster than long-term rates, the study predicted. The 37-page study made these key projections: Corporations will be "reasonably prudent" in 1977 but nevertheless will have to finance an increasing volume of operating expenditures and investments. Business needs for money will increase from \$175.5 billion in 1976 to \$198 billion in 1977. Of the total, \$140 billion will come from retained profits and \$58 billion from the marketplace.

Corporations, which have been heavy issuers of long-term bonds in the last two years to refund short-term debt, are expected to increase their use of the money market next year. Business loans and commercial paper financing will increase by \$21 billion, a much larger rise than the \$4.5 billion of 1976 and the \$15.8 billion runoff of 1975.

The current decline in interest rates, Mr. Kaufman continued, "will end at the latest early in 1977." The rise in rates after that will be "moderate," he added, mentioning a range for three-month Treasury bills of 5 3/4 to 6 1/4 per cent by year-end (compared with 4.38 per cent now) and a range for triple-A-rated utilities of 8 1/2 per cent or so (compared with 7.85 now).

Speaking at a news conference, Mayor Abraham Beame said that, based on the plan, the city would make a payment equal to 20 per cent of the outstanding notes by Jan. 31, 1977, an additional 30 per cent by June 30 and the balance by Nov. 1977, which is one year from the date of the court of appeals decision declaring the moratorium unconstitutional.

The plan to raise the money needed to meet these payments relies on a number of fund-raising techniques. The city hopes to raise a total of \$208 million through a "stretch-out" of maturities of presently outstanding MAC bonds. Another \$250 million to \$300 million would be borrowed from institutional investors who had recently agreed to purchase MAC securities in a sale that was ultimately canceled directly to public investors.

A further aspect of the plan calls for a public offering of \$250 million to \$300 million of MAC bonds. Another \$250 million is expected to be available from within the city's cash flow primarily through sale of Mitchell Lama mortgage notes for which the city is now negotiating federal guarantees.

The proposal notes the plan is contingent upon marketability of city or MAC securities with public and institutional investors, among others.

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U.S. Steel Firms' Price Rise Said To Be Resisted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—U.S. steel companies are having problems putting into effect their recently announced steel price increases, according to the chief of the government's wage-price monitoring agency.

William Lilly III, acting director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said the average 6-per-cent price increase "so far is having a difficult time in sticking."

He said he feels the council's report on the increases was a factor, commensurate with the strengthened hands of the automobile companies and steel distributors in resisting the measure.

Mr. Lilly made his comments at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee. Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., the only senator present, questioned whether the council had provided steel buyers with any information they did not already have.

The report did not say whether the increase was justified but noted it had taken place despite declining demand for steel products and suggested it was an attempt to "jump the gun" against possible future wage-price controls.

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Stocks Gain After Rally Attempts Stall

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Stocks settled for a small gain after two rally attempts were stalled by profit-taking on the New York Stock Exchange today. Analysts said prices were helped by hopes that any increase in oil prices would be modest and by Federal Reserve activity that tended to inhibit interest rate rises.

An afternoon rally attempt appeared to coincide with a report by American Telephone & Telegraph's higher three months earnings report.

Investors were also encouraged, analysts said, by a Commerce Department report that it revised its leading economic indicators index for October to show a rise from September.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 3.16 at 983.79. It was up 2.17 at 3 o'clock. Some 283 million shares changed hands, compared with 253.1 million yesterday. Gainers outnumbered decliners by about 906 to about 625.

American Telephone, among the actives, was unchanged at \$4 3/8. In addition to reporting higher net, it said it planned \$11.4 billion in capital outlays next year.

General Electric lost 7/8 to 52 7/8 and Utah International rose 1/8 to 68 1/4. Shareholders of both companies approved their merger.

Olin Corp., which said it raised the price of chlorine 510 a ton, eased 1/8 to 38 1/2, but Du Pont rose 1/2 to 134. Union Carbide 1/2 to 61 1/4, Dow Chemical 3/8 to 40 5/8 and Allied Chemical 5/8 to 37 1/2.



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	Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

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Takes Downhill, Leads Cup

Froell Returns to Winning Ways on Skis

INA D'AMPEZZO, Italy. (Reuters).—Annemarie Froell-Moser, not quite in the form she was in, still dominating victory to the first women's downhill race and returned to a position atop the World Cup.

She exploded with joy as she crossed the finish line. "I feel like I'm back in the form I was in when I first won the World Cup," she said. "I feel like I'm back in the form I was in when I first won the World Cup."

Moser, coming back from retirement and a stomach ailment, skied a perfect race to the powerful international level by almost two seconds.

She was 1.83 seconds behind the year's top downhiller, Brigitte Tschudi Habersatter, who finished in the top 12.

The time gap astonished everyone here, including Froell-Moser. "I haven't understood what happened," she said. "I went very well on the technical part of the course, and got a very nice time."

But it was a difficult race for her because she was completely exhausted and could feel my legs hardening up.

"I am concerned with my condition, and I feel I'll be peaking around January, but after today I have received an enormous morale boost."

"I felt now is the time to show if you have the will to win. I was not too sure if I would get to the (finish) line at all, and when I did I was too tired to stop," she added.

Froell-Moser's time of 1 minute 34.48 seconds for the 2,700-meter Capriol-Olympia track led to her 43d World Cup victory, her 23d in the downhill.

It also pushed her to the top of the World Cup standings after her third and seventh-place finishes in the two Val d'Isere, France, giant slalom races last week.

She has 44 points, to 40 for Habersatter and 25 for Lisa-Marie Morero of Switzerland.

"She is too good. She should run with the men," said Italian team director Mario Cottini. "The World Cup is over. In tomorrow's slalom, Annemarie will pick up more points, win the combined."

United Press International.

AND AWAY—Annemarie Froell-Moser is high on her way to victory in downhill.

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WOMEN'S STANDINGS

1. Annemarie Froell-Moser, Austria, 44 points.
2. Brigitte Tschudi Habersatter, Austria, 40.
3. Lisa-Marie Morero, Switzerland, 25.
4. Lea Sotter, Austria, 22.
5. Annemarie Moser, Austria, 20.
6. Erika Eder, Austria, 18.
7. Heidi Wenzel, Austria, 16.
8. Kathy Kreiner, Canada, 15.
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 14.
10. Patricia Peterson, U.S., 12.

DOWNHILL

1. Annemarie Froell-Moser, Austria, 1:34.48.
2. Erika Eder, Austria, 1:35.34.
3. Brigitte Tschudi Habersatter, Austria, 1:36.22.
4. Heidi Wenzel, Austria, 1:36.34.
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:37.34.
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STANMARK 1st

MORRIS, Switz., Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Sweden's World Cup holder Ingemar Stenmark added to perfection today to win an international slalom race here for the second successive day.

Stenmark built a two-second lead as he dipped and swayed through 58 gates on his first run. He eased off on the second, staked out with 66 gates, but although fellow countryman Stig Strand clocked the fastest time on this trip, Stenmark remained ahead with an aggregate time of 1 minute 37.37 seconds.

American Phil Mahre, heading this season's World Cup standing, failed to finish both runs.

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Connecticut's James Abromaitis descends to knock the ball away from Duke's Jim Sparnarkel. Duke won game.

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Good vs. Bad
Patriot-Raider Game
Conflict of Characters

By John Schulan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP).—The passing of a sports event hasn't been so clear-cut since a chattering chub named Cassius Clay stood up to mean old Sonny Liston.

In one corner, wearing red, white and blue, boasting an 11-3 won-lost record that was 3-11 a year ago, and featuring Steve Grogan, Don Calhoun, Mike Haynes and a lot of other players you never cared about before this season—ladies and gentlemen, the New England Patriots.

In the other corner, wearing silver and gray, claiming they shouldn't have been fined for cheap shots, harboring some of the National Football League's most notorious desperadoes, and pointing to an unequalled 13-1 record as proof that might makes right—pack up the babies and hide the old ladies, it's the Oakland Raiders.

The good guys and the bad collide Saturday at Oakland-Alameda Coliseum in round one of the American Conference playoffs. As of yesterday, both sides were sticking to their roles: the way football has been known to stick to Fred Biletnikoff's glue-laden hands.

"I had a season where I caught 51 passes. I had a season where I caught 49," said Randy Vataha, the New England wide receiver who used to play one of Snow White's Seven Dwarfs at Disneyland. "This year I've caught 10 and this year is the best. This is what it's all about. Being part of a winner."

From the Raiders' executive bunker, Al Loeasale, first mate to head man Al Davis, said, "Strange faces are not going to be welcome out here."

Keeping Quiet

Hospitality isn't part of Oakland's game plan no matter how good Ken Stabler and his wondrous playmates are going. If the Raiders seem more secretive than usual this week, it's because New England is the team that spoiled their bid for regular-season perfection.

"The Patriots," said Loeasale of that 49-17 sneak attack, "really carved us up."

"I was stunned by how fast we came on," said Patriots' coach Chuck Fairbanks, whose team had upset Pittsburgh the week before and would surprise Baltimore a month later.

The Patriots' reserves provided a lot of the speed. When fullback Sam (Sam) Cunningham went to the sidelines with a bruised shoulder, for example, Calhoun, who was waived by Buffalo last season, came in and rushed for 100 yards-plus in four straight games.

It was the Patriots' good fortune, however, that Grogan, the kid quarterback who replaced Jim Plunkett, never missed a game.

Forget about Grogan's modest 48 per cent passing, the 20 interceptions he surrendered. The Patriots care much more about the 18 touchdowns he threw and the 13 others he ran for.

Even in the quicksand inside the 20, Grogan's versatility seldom forsakes him. "When we get to the line of scrimmage, we know we're going places," said tight end Russ Francis, who catches the passes that Darryl Stingley and Andy Johnson don't. "It's an incredible sensation."

Against Oakland, the Patriots had an advantage because they

were attacking the 3-4 defense they were the first in the league to perfect. Loeasale says, "We were just getting used to the three-man line then. Now our guys know what they're doing."

With all those gifted linebackers and defensive backs, there is always a question about whether the Raiders need any defensive linemen.

Complete Passing

On offense, it is a different story. Stabler, the only immobile quarterback in the playoffs, must be protected. While his legs don't work, his arm does. Beautifully. The proof is in his 66.7 passing percentage—second highest in NFL history—and in his astounding total of 142 completions to Biletnikoff, Clifford Branch and Dave Casper.

The Raiders don't talk much about running, but they can do that, too. Fullback Mark Van Eeghen plowed for 101 yards this season and free agent Carl Garrett finished last.

Garrett, like defensive end John Matuszak and linebacker Rodrigo Banaag, is one of the Raiders who have been branded as trouble elsewhere. But in the strange chemistry that is Oakland's machine, he is just right.

The Patriots haven't been in a playoff game since 1964, when they were the Boston Patriots and they played San Diego for the American Football League championship and they got beat, 51-10.

The score may not be repeated Saturday, but the end result may. Stabler should pick to pieces a New England defense with only three quality players—linebacker Steve Zabel and rookie backs Haynes and Tim Fox. Meanwhile, Oakland's defense should be its usual nasty self.

The intangible the Raiders have going for them is their past playoff embarrassment. They have an 812 winning percentage for 10 NFL seasons, but they have lost eight of 15 post-season games. By now they should have had enough of such nonsense.

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L Rangers Not Giving Any Presents to New York Rivals

By Paton Keese

YALE, N.Y., Dec. 15 (UPI).—Although Christmas was just away, the New York Rangers didn't get that tie they didn't want.

The much-talked-about underdog season with New York Rangers ended at Islanders skated off the ice with heads high and they weren't losers, but

they weren't winners, either, and that hurt. The Rangers were delighted, especially after rallying from a two-goal deficit and outplaying their Patrick Division rivals in the scintillating kind of hockey that made the National Hockey League famous.

"That was quite a game," said coach John Ferguson of the Rangers. "It opened up fast, and we didn't want to play it that way, but I can't complain about my team, with only one loss in our last 12."

Behind by a score of 3-1 in the second period following two goals by Clark Gillies and a short-handed tally by that Islanders specialist, Lorne Henning, the Rangers refused to die. Back came their goal-scoring demon, Don Murdoch, who tallied his 24th and 25th goals, the second one beating Glenn Resch, the Islanders' goalie, with only one second left in the second period.

Bryan Trottier had put one past Gilles Gratton, the Rangers' goaltender between the Murdoch goals, so the Islanders carried a 4-3 lead into the final period. That's when Nos. 88 and 77 got together for a pass and a tip-in—Ken Hodge and Phil Esposito, respectively.

It was Esposito's second goal of the night and it tied the score. "The tie was fitting," said coach Al Arbour of the Islanders, "because we didn't really play our game. I don't know what it is at home, but we don't execute the way we do on the road."

The 14,865 fans were the winners. They screamed and yelled and seemed to drive the players into a worse frenzy than they were already in. Referee Bob Myers called 11 penalties in the first 10 minutes, as he tried to curb the charged-up emotions.

"They're the best last-place team you'll ever see," said Resch, referring to the divisional status.

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an TV Decides to Show e Than Just Davis Cup

By Paton Keese

Dec. 15 (UPI).—Italian television said yesterday broadcast delayed the Italy-Chile Davis Cup tennis final with Italy, which begins here on Friday, it was announced today.

